At page 8, lines 17-31, replace with the following paragraph:

Figure 9. Structure and sequence of mouse and human OPG cDNA clones. A, B. Mouse cDNA and protein sequence (SEQ ID NO: 122 and 123). C, D. Human cDNA and protein sequence. The predicted signal peptides are underlined, and potential sites of N-linked glycosylation are indicated in bold (SEQ ID NO: 124 and 125). E, F. Sequence alignment and comparison of rat, mouse and human OPG amino acid sequences. Muosteo (SEQ ID NO: 171); ratosteo (SEQ ID NO: 172); huosteo (SEQ ID NO: 173).

f2

Figure 10. Comparison of conserved sequences in extracellular domain of TNFR-I and human OPG. PrettyPlot (Wisconsin GCG Package, Version 8.1) of the TNFR1 and OPG alignment described in example 6. Top line, human TNFR1 sequences encoding domains 1-4 (SEQ ID NO: 126). Bottom line, human OPG sequences encoding domains 1-4. Conserved residues are highlighted by rectangular boxes (SEQ ID NO: 174).

At page 9, lines 9-23, replace with the following paragraph:

Figure 12. Structure of OPG cysteine-rich domains. Alignment of the human (top line SEQ ID NO:139) and mouse (bottom line SEQ ID NO:175) OPG amino acid sequences highlighting the predicted domain structure of OPG. The polypeptide is divided into two halves; the N-terminus (A), and C-terminus (B). The N-terminal half is predicted to contain four cysteine rich domains (labeled 1-4). The predicted intrachain disulfide bonds are indicated by bold lines, labeled "SS1", "SS2", or "SS3". Tyrosine 28 and histidine 75 (underlined) are predicted to form an ionic interaction. Those amino acids predicted to interact with an OPG ligand are indicated by bold dots above the appropriate residue. The cysteine residues located in the C-terminal half of OPG are indicated by rectangular boxes.

f3

At page 13, lines 28-31, replace with the following paragraph:

f4

Figure 29A through 29G. Sequence of OPG-Fc. DNA and encoded protein sequences are shown. Restriction sites for various nucleases are noted above the DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 176 and 177).

At page 167, lines 4-21, replace with the following paragraph:

f5

To study the effects of OPG-Fc on BMD in adjuvant arthritis, paws from two experiments were analyzed by DEXA. The results of BMD measurements on the tibiotarsal region are shown in Figures 30A and 30B. Bone protective effects were observed in rats with adjuvant-arthritis treated with OPG-Fc via subcutaneous daily injection (from day 9 to day 15 after mycobacteria injection). Treatment with OPG-Fc at 4, 1, 0.25, 0.06, .016, and 0.004 mg/kg showed 100%, 100%, 100%, 86%, 22, and 22% inhibition of bone mineral density loss respectively. Treatment